



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by abundant success and large contributions to the known flora of the world.

T. J. BURRILL,
DOUGLAS H. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Britton, Seaman and James, was appointed to draft resolutions in recognition of the courtesies received from the local committee.

The hour for the sectional meeting having now arrived, the club adjourned until the close of the morning session of the biological section.

The adjourned session was necessarily short, and time was taken only to hear the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Botanical Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science having been most cordially and generously entertained by the citizens of Toronto; and

WHEREAS, The excursions tendered by the local committee of Toronto to the members of the association have been especially enjoyed by the botanical members thereof, who have been thereby enabled to visit points of botanical interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Botanical Club extend their hearty thanks to the local committee for the arrangements made for their comfort and pleasure during the meeting for 1889.

WM. H. SEAMAN,
N. L. BRITTON,
JOS. F. JAMES,
Committee.

Resolved, That the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S. notes with great pleasure the liberality shown by the Canadian government in providing the admirable new building and equipment for the Biological Department of the University of Toronto, and ventures to hope that at an early day the facilities here provided may be extended to include a suitable botanic garden, to which end the members of the Botanical Club pledge such assistance as may lie in their power.

Both resolutions were warmly adopted, and the club adjourned.

The sessions of the club proved much too short to hear all the papers and discuss the subjects which the members desired to bring before it, and several valuable papers were not reached.

EDITORIAL.

It was a prominent motive with the founders of the Botanical Club to make it an instrument in expanding and elevating the botanical thought of the American Association for the Advancement of Science as expressed in the papers presented before it and in the selection of botanical enterprises which it desires to foster. It was believed that if this could be accomplished to any extent, the influence would be felt in rais-

ing the standard of American botanical science as a whole. The means relied upon for accomplishing this object were (1) to create a greater feeling of fraternity among botanists and thus induce more of them to attend the meetings, (2) to make the sessions quite informal, so that every one in attendance would feel unembarrassed and at liberty to offer any bit of information that he might think of interest to his fellow workers, (3) to provide an audience for hearing such papers as are worthy of record, but because of their brevity or the relative unimportance of their conclusions would add nothing to the dignity or value of the proceedings of the biological section of the association, (4) to scrupulously refrain from permitting the club in any way to occupy or trespass upon the time or the interests rightfully belonging to the association, and (5) to keep the club intimately but unofficially connected with the association and allow no independent organization. The lines on which the club was established have been very well maintained, and the opinion of members of the association, whether botanists or not, goes to show that it has exerted a considerable influence and been reasonably successful in its aims. It is in this very element of success, in fact, that the danger to the club lies. It seems to be the common opinion outside of the club, and, we regret to say, is held by some botanists as well, that the club, having become so strong, will eventually form a section of the association. It seems to us that those holding such views do not rightly appreciate what the club is attempting to do. The idea of transforming such an excellent lever for accomplishing a good purpose into the thing to be elevated, ought to require no argument to show its want of wisdom. This journal gave some suggestions relative to the sphere of the club, in its editorial on the same subject a year ago, which it is not necessary to repeat here, although they might profitably be borne in mind by those who help in shaping the botanical features of the programme for the meetings of both the club and the association.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION meets next year at Indianapolis on the third Wednesday in August.

PROF. DR. SADEBECK has been entrusted with the administration of the Botanical Gardens at Hamburg, vice Prof. Reichenbach, deceased.

PROF. DR. K. PRANTL, of Aschaffenburg, has been nominated as the successor of Prof. Dr. Engler as Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanical Gardens of the University of Breslau.

PROF. A. J. COOK, concludes from observation and experiment that honey is digested nectar, that when bees gather nectar very rapidly, however, some of it fails to be digested. Honey taken under such circumstances will show right hand rotation from the presence of unchanged sucrose.